## MAJESTIES Message

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Both Houses of Parliament, April 28. 1642.

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Concerning his Refufall to passe the Bill for the Militia.



## LONDON:

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1642



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His Majesties Message to both Houses of Parliament, April 28. 1642.

Concerning His Refusall to passe the BILL for the MILITIA.

E have with great deliberation and Patience weighed and considered (it concerning Us much, to weigh the consequences of every Law before we passe it) your Bill lately sent to us for

the setting of the Militia, and though it hath not been usuall to give any reason for Dur refusall to valle any Bill, (it being absolutely in Dur power to passe, or not passe any Act sent unto Us by you, if we conceive it prejudiciall to Dur Self, or inconvenient for Dur Subjects, for whom we are trusted, and must one day give an account) Pet in this butinesse of the Militia, which being misunder= stood amongst Dur good Subjects, hath been used as an Argument, as if we were not vigilant enough for the Publike safetie: And lest we mould be thought lesse constant in Dur Resolutis ons, and this Bill to be the same we sent unto rou; we have thought fit to give you, and all the world particular satisfaction why me cannot, ought not, must not passe this Bill, being the first Publike Bill, to Dur remembrance, we have re-

fuled this parliament, And therefore whe must complain. That having expressed Dur self so clearly and particularly to you in this point, you should presse any thing upon Us, which you could not but foresee that whe must refuse, except whe departed from those Resolutions, grounded upon so much reason, whe had so earnestly before acquainted you with, and against which you have not given one Argument to satisfie our Judgement.

warrantable course of your Dedinance (to the which we are considered Course of your Good Subjects would never have reelded consent) and chosen this onely right way of imposing on Dur People, which we would have allowed but for the reason hereas

ter mentioned.

we refused to consent to your Dedinance, as for other things, so for that the power was put into the persons nominated therein by direction of both Houses of Parliament, excluding Us from any Power in the Disposition of Execution of it together with you. We then advised you for many reasons that a Bill should be prepared, and af ter in Duranswer of the twentie sixth of March last to the Petition of both Houses, we told you if fich a Bill hould be prepared with that due regard to Us, and care of Dur people in the limitation of the Power and other Circumstances, we moutorecede from nothing we formerly expressed. nd hat passed (enough to have discouraged dis from being further Sollicitous in that Argument after Durfulland gracious Answers, we are content to forget. When we refolbed of Dur Journey in 至日西日日西日

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to Ireland ( so that by reason of Dur absence there might be no want of setting that Power, besides complying with your fears) we fent, together with a Mellage of that Dur purpose, a Bill for the setling that Power for a year, hoping in that time to return to you, and being fure that in much leve time you might do the bulinelle for which you seemed at first to desire this, which was, That you might securely consider Dur Message of the 20th of January last. By that Bill we consented to those names you proposed in your Dedinance, and in the limitation of the Power provided that Dur Self mould not be able to Execute any thing but by your advice, and when we should be out of the Kingdom, the sole Execution to be in you; with many other things of so arbitrary and uncircumscribed a Power, that we should not have consente ed to, but with reference to the ablence of Dur own Person out of the Kingdom, and thought it. the moze sufferable, in respect the time was but for a yeer. Whether this be the Bill you have now fent us to passe, let all the world judge,

Dou have by this Bill now tended to Us, (with out taking notice of Us) put the Power of the whole Kingdom, The Life and Liberties of the Subjects of all degrees and qualities, into the hands of particular men for two years, Can you imagine we will trust such an absolute Power in the hands of particular persons, which we refused to commit to both Pouses of Parliament. Pay, is not the Power it self too absolute, too unsimited to be committed into any private hands? Wath not Sir John Hothams high Insolucie shew.

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ed.

ed Us what we may expect from an exorbitant Legall Power, when he, by a Power not warranted by Law, dares benture upon a Treasonable disobedience? But we would willingly know (and indeed such an account in ordinary Civility Me might have expected) why we are by this Act absolutely excluded from any Power oz Authozity in the execution of this Militia. Sure your Fears and Jealousies are not of such a nature, as are capable of no other remedy, then by leaving us no Dower in a point of the greatest importance, in which God and the Law hath trusted us solely; and which we were contented to there with you by Dur Bill, by putting it and a greater into the hands of particular Subjects. What would all Christian Princes think of As, after we had pas: sed such a Bill? How would they value Dur Soveraignty? And yet sure Dur Reputation with Forraign Princes is some ground of your security: Pay, we are consident, by that time you have thosowly confidered the possible consequence of the Bill upon your selbes, and the rest of Dur good Subjects, you and they will give Us thanks for not consenting to it, finding their condition (had it passed) not to have been so pleasing unto them. we hope this Animadversion will be no breach of rour Priviledges in this throng of Bulinelle, and Wistemper of Affections: Tis possible second thoughts may present somewhat to your considers. tions which escaped you before.

We pasted this Parliament at your entreaty a Bill concerning the Captives of Algiers, and was bed many Objections of Our own to the contrary,

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upon Information that the Bulinelle had been many Moneths considered by you. Whether it prove sutable to your Intentions, or whether you have not by some private Diders suspended that Act of Parliament, upon view of the mistakings, vou best know: As likewise what other great Alterations rou have made in other Bills pailed this Sellions. We cannot palle over the putting their names out of this Bill whom before you recommended to Us in your Dedinance, it seems not thinking fit to trust those who would over no Buide but the Law of the Land ( we imagine you would not with we should in Dur estimation of others follow that your Rule) and the leaving out by speciall provision the present Lord Major of London, as a person in your distabour, whereas we must tell you, his Demeanour hath been such, that the City, and the whole Kingdom is beholding to him for his Example.

To conclude, we do not finde Dur Self posses sed of such an excelle of Power, that it is sit to trans ferre, ox consent it should be in other persons (as is directed by this Bill) and therefore use chall relie upon that Royall Right and Jurisdiction which God and the Law hath given Us, for the suppressing of Rebellion, and relisting Forreign Invalion, which hath preserved this Kingdom in the time of all Dur Ancestours, and which we doubt not, but we chall be able to Execute; And not moze for Dur own Honour and Right, then for the Liberty and Safety of Dur People, We

cannot consent to passe this Bill.